

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON THE SIGNING OF THE  
SINO-JAPANESE BASIC TREATY, AND THE JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO  
CHINA JOINT DECLARATION.

November 30, 1940.

In Nanking, at 10 o'clock this morning, a Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty between Japan and China was signed between Ambassador Nobuyuki Abe and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan (Though Mr. Wang became the head of the National Government, he signed the Treaty in the capacity of President of the Executive Yuan), which means that Japan formally recognized the new National Government at Nanking as the legitimate government of China. And at noon General Abe and Mr. Tsang Shih-i, Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Manchoukuo, and Mr. Wang signed the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration, by virtue of which Manchoukuo and the National Government headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei recognized each other. It is most gratifying that the foundation has thus been firmly laid for the construction of a new order in East Asia through the co-operation among the three Powers.

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and with the advance of Japanese forces, there sprung up societies for the maintenance of peace and <sup>order</sup> in various parts <sup>of</sup> China. These were gradually absorbed by and amalgamated with two regimes-namely, the Provisional Government at Peking and the Reformed Government at Nanking, paving the way for the construction of a new China, until finally there appeared the Peace and National Salvation Movement under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

This was a movement aiming at the construction of a new order in East Asia and at establishing for that purpose a government by rehabilitating the Kuomintang, by rejecting both communism and anti-Japanism and by joining hands with Japan. On December 18, 1938, Mr. Wang Ching-wei startled the world by his flight from Chungking.

Prime Minister Prince Kono's statement (December 22) concerning the construction of a new order in East Asia was followed by Mr. Wang's declaration for peace and against communism (December 30). A few months later Mr. Wang arrived in Shanghai from Hanoi (May 8, 1939), where he established his headquarters for his peace movement. Shortly afterwards he visited Tokyo (May 31) and conferred with the Prime Minister Mr. Hiranuma and also Prince Kono, from whom he learned the true attitude of Japan toward his peace movement and decided to proceed in earnest. On August 28 the 6th Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang was convened in Shanghai, which adopted the resolutions on the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations by fundamental adjustment and for the reorganization of the Kuomintang and the appointment of Mr. Wang as chairman of the Central Executive Committee. At the same meeting the much-abused Three People's Principles were given a proper and authentic interpretation. The Peace and National Salvation Movement now became a "Peace and National Construction" movement, and the orthodox Kuomintang, casting aside its claim of "Rule the country by the Party," embarked upon the establishment of a new Central Government of China through the cooperation of parties and factions and those belonging to no party or faction. The first important step toward the establishment of a new Central

Government of China through the co-operation of parties and factions and those belonging to no party or faction. The first important step toward the establishment of a new Central Government was the three-day conference at Nanking, attended by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Wang Ke-min representing the Provisional Government and Mr. Liang Hungchi of the Reformed Government. Then, on January 23 this year these three leaders met again at Tsinjingtao. On February 12, Mr. Wang called a meeting at Shanghai, to which were invited men of social prominence as well as representatives of various parties and factions, and at which an agreement of views was reached concerning the general principles for the establishment of a Central Government and its political platform. This led to the opening on March 20 of the Central Political Conference to decide upon the fundamentals for the establishment of the new Government.

The conference was attended by thirty delegates in all, comprising ten from the Kuomintang, five each from the Provisional and the Reformed Governments, two each from the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, the National Socialist Party and the Young China Party, and four men of recognized influence in society. Twelve important matters, such for instance as the proposal for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, the draft principles for the establishment of a Central Government, the platform of the National Government and the regulation for the organization of Central Executive Committee, were approved, and the conference closed on March 25. On March 30 the rites and ceremonies marking the return of the National Government to its capital were held in Nanking, at which Mr. Wang Ching-wei issued a proclamation. Then and there the National Government made the first forward step

Ref. Doc. 1049

of historic importance as a part<sup>er</sup> in the construction of a new order in East Asia.

In parallel and inseparably with the activities for the establishment of a Central Government, there progressed negotiations for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. These negotiations made especially notable progress on the basis of the three principles of equality and neighbourliness, common defence against the Comintern and economic co-operation, after the Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang which was held at the end of August of 1939; and on December 30 an informal agreement on basic ideas regarding the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations was reached at Shanghai between the negotiators of the two countries.

Upon the establishment of the new Central Government on March 30 of this year, the Japanese Government appointed on April General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, who arrived at Nanking on the 23rd of that month. After this, all preparations were completed with despatch for the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations. On July 5 the first meeting of the formal conference took place, attended by Ambassador Abe and Mr. Wang as Acting President of the Republic of China. Mr. Wang on this occasion spoke of what China expected of the conference, while Ambassador Abe set forth the views of the Japanese Government relative to the negotiations that were to begin. Since then the negotiations were continued for almost two months. It was rather the zeal on both sides for the construction of the two countries to solve the very complex and vexing problems. At the 15th session held on August 28 they agreed upon a draft <sup>e</sup> treaty,

which was initialed on August 31. Upon examination by the two Governments from the domestic standpoint of their respective countries, this draft treaty was found to require partial alterations. Accordingly, in the latter part of September the negotiations were resumed for the necessary revision, on which an agreement of views was reached, and the treaty in its final form was initialed on October 10.

On the other hand, with Manchoukuo that had always supported without reserve the cause of Sino-Japanese co-operation, negotiations were conducted concerning a Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration. Early in November Mr. Wei Yuan-chang, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of Manchoukuo arrived in Nanking, and the Declaration as published today was initialed on November 8 by the plenipotentiaries of the three countries. Meanwhile, Ambassador Abe, returning to Japan on October 27, met Prime Minister Prince Momo on October 29 to report on his mission. Following the Imperial Conference of November 13, the Treaty was submitted to the Privy Council, and approved at its full session of November 27. This in brief is the history of the Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty that was signed today at Nanking.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 5 pages and entitled "Statement of the Foreign Office Spokesman on the signing of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, and the Japan-Manchoukuo China Joint Declaration, November 30, 1940" is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 4th day of April, 1947.

K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

Witness: K. Urabe

日華間基本條約及日滿華共同宣言ニ關スル須知情報部長談

(十一月三十日午後一時)

本日南京ニ於テ午前十時河部大使ト汪行政院長ヘ汪氏ハ二十九日國民政府主席ニ就任シタルモ條約締結ニ關スル交渉及調印ハ行政院長ノ資格ニ於テ爲シタル次爲ナリトノ間ニ日華間ノ基本條約ニ關スル條約及附屬條約收信カ調印セラレ、之ニ依リ日本ハ新國民政府ヲ承認ニ於タル正當政府トシテ正式ニ承認シタルアルカ引續テ午後零時河部大使、或武蔵館及行政院長トノ間ニ日滿華共同宣言ノ調印ヲ見ルニ至リ滿洲國ハ汪精衛氏ヲ首魁トスル國民政府ヲ承認シ、國民政府ハ滿洲國ヲ承認シ茲ニ三國相提携シテ東亞新秩序建設ニ邁進スヘキ基礎ノ確立ヲ見タコトハ長實ニ堪ヘライ所テアル。

今次事變發生以來皇軍ノ進出ニ伴ヒ中國各地ニ治安維持會ノ發生ヲ見、ソレ等ハ漸次臨時、維新ノ府政府ニ吸引結集セラシ新中国建設ノ機運ハ漸次成熟シツツアツタカ果然汪精衛氏ヲ領導者トスル和平救國運動ノ實現ヲ見ルニ至ツタ。

本運動ハ日本ト提携シテ新東亞ヲ建設スルヲ目的トシ是ヲ爲共運主眼、  
抗日運動ヲ排除シ、日華提携ノ更生國民黨政策ヲ樹立スルコトナリ  
而十三年十二月迄ニ汪氏ノ重慶脱出トナツテ世界ノ表裏ニ現レ出タノテ  
アルヘ十二月十八日、次テ東亞新秩序建設ニ關スル近衛內閣總理大臣  
ノ演説ヘ十二月二十二日ニ對應セル汪氏ノ和平反共演説(十二月三十  
日)トナリ其後汪氏ハ河内ヨリ上海ニ到着(昭和十四年五月八日)同地  
ニ和平運動ノ提議ヲ置クコトナツタカ、續イテ同年五月三十一日東京  
ヲ訪レ、當時平沼總理及近衛前總理トモ會見ノ上和平運動ニ關スル日本  
側ノ決意ヲ知り、愈々本格的運動ニ繰出スコトナリ、八月二十八日中  
國國民黨第六次全國代表大會(六全大會)ヲ上海ニ招集シ、日華關係ヲ  
根本的ニ調整シ國策ヲ改良スルコト及國民黨ノ改組ヲ改正シテ汪氏ヲ黨  
中央執行委員會主席トスルコト等ヲ可決シ吾黨ニラレタル三民主義ニ對  
シテ純正解釋ヲ下シタノテアル。茲ニ於テ和平救國運動ハ一掃シテ和平  
建國運動トナリ純正國民黨ハ從來ノ以爲治國ノ主眼ヲ拋棄シ各黨各派無  
黨無派ノ人トト協力シテ新中央政府樹立ノ工作ニ本山シタノテアル。



新中央政府樹立ノ工作ハ門テ九月十九日より三日間東京ニ於ケル汪精衛、王克敏、梁鴻志三氏間ノ所謂三巨頭會議トナリ始テ十五年ニ入ルヤ一月二十三日ノ青島ニ於テ汪精衛、王克敏、梁鴻志三氏ニ二月十二日汪氏ト各黨各派、社黨、民權黨アル人トノ會談ヲ以テ中央政府樹立大綱、政綱等ニ關スル意見ヲ一致ヲ見達ニ三月二十日新中央政府樹立ノ根本ヲ定ム可キ中央政府樹立ノ開議トナツタノテアル。

同會議ニハ國民黨十名、臨時政府、維新政府各五名、蒙古聯合自治政府、國家社會黨、中國青年黨各二名其他社會上黨派アル者四名、合計三十名ノ委員出席シ、日英米法四國代表、中央政府樹立大綱案、國民政府政綱、中央政治綱要、組織法、十二重要官制案可決セラレ、二十五日閉會、同三十日東京ニ於テ國民政府臨時典禮ヲ行セラレ、主席代理汪精衛氏親筆宣言ヲ發表シ、國民政府ハ東亞新秩序建設ノ分擔者トシテ歷史的第一歩ヲ踏み出スコトヲナツタノテアル。

他方中央政府樹立工作ト併行シテ日英米法四國調整ノ交渉ハ之ト不可分ニ遂行セラレ來ツタカ始メ十四年八月末ノ國民黨六全大會以後ハ善隣友好、

共同防共、經濟提携ノ三大原則ヲ基調トシテ悉々懇談ニ展開セラレ十二月三十日上海ニ於テ兩國工作顧問會同會談開始スル基本觀念ノ一環ヲ見タノテアル。

而シテ昭和十五年三月三十日新中央政府成立ヲ見ルヤ帝國政府ハ四月一日河部信行氏ヲ特命全權大使ニ任命、二十三日南京着任後、日華國交改善ニ關スル準備ハ着々辦理セラレ、七月五日河部大使、汪主席氏以下出席ノ下ニ第一回正式會議開カレ、汪氏ヨリ會議ニ對スル中國對ノ期待ヲ表明シ、內亂大化ヨリ交渉ニ對スル我方ノ見解ヲ披露シタ。爾後時ヲ閱スルコト約二箇月、八月二十八日迄ノ間ニ正式會議ヲ開クコト十五回、彼我雙方ノ互諒ト言ハンヨリ寧ロ東亞新秩序建設ヘノ熱情ハ足ク錯雜セル點點ヲ超克シ八月二十八日ノ第十五回正式會議ヲ以テ條約案文ハ一應ノ決定ヲ見、同三十一日兩國委員ノ間ニ「イニシアル」カ行ハレタ、次テ「イニシアル」ヲ經タル案文ニ對シ兩國各及國內的檢討ヲ重ねタル結果、局部的ニ其ノ修正ノ必要ヲ認メ九月下旬再討議ノ上右修正ニ關スル意見ノ妥協ヲ見、十月一日兩國委員同ニ「イニシアル」カ行ハレタノテアル。

Doc #1049

他方帝國ニ對シ常ニ全面的支持ヲ寄マナカツタ滿洲國トモ、日滿華英同  
宣言案ニ付折衝カ行ハレテ居ツタカ十一月月上旬南京ニ於テ滿洲國委員外  
務局長宮章煥章氏ヲ迎ヘ十一月八日右三國委員間ノ「イニシアル」カ行  
ハレルニ至ツタ。是ヨリ義阿部大使ハ十月二十七日歸朝、同月二十九日  
近衛總理大臣ト會見シテ一切ノ復命ヲ了シ條約案ハ十一月十三日ノ調前  
會議ヲ經テ樞密院ノ御諮詢ニ付セラレ、十一月二十七日同院ノ本會議ニ  
於テ可決セラレ本日茲ニ調印ヲ了シタ次第テアル。

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文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

目か、林澤ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル故、茲ニ添付セラレタル  
日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ五頁ヨル成立ル日華基本條約及日滿華共同宣言ニ關  
スル須知清報部長談ヘ昭和十五年十一月三十日ト題スル書類ハ日本以  
府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル事ナルコトヲ  
證明ス

昭和二十二年四月四日 於東京

林

審

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人

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